

Willshorn Recorder.

Vol. XX.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

No. 1024.

Influence of Christianity on Government.

From the speech of Mr. Nield, of Georgia, on the appointment of Chaplain.

What, sir, does not liberty owe to Christianity? The history of the colonies proves that we are indebted, in a great degree, for those noble principles of free government engrafted upon our constitution and in our laws, to that freedom of thought and action which brought our Pilgrim and Huguenot ancestry to our shores. They fled from the religious bigotry and political intolerance of the old world for conscience sake. They came hither to worship God in freedom. And upon the shores of a new world they planted the standard of religious, and with it, of civil liberty. That independence of mind which they asserted in matters of conscience, made them alike independent as to all rights. Freedom of service to Heaven, by a very necessity of our nature, constrains men to think and act freely in matters of less consequence. The free spirit of the pilgrim impressed itself upon colonial governments, and some of the best features of our most admirable system are traced to colonial patronage.

I make these remarks to show, sir, that civil liberty is too largely indebted to Christianity, to permit us to endanger the former by abandoning even the forms of the latter. Its influence ought to pervade, and do now pervade, all the departments of government, more or less. Into our courts of justice, our executive offices, and our halls of legislation, it ought to send, and does send, a sanctifying power. It gives a healthful tone to public sentiment, and purifies the fountains of legislation. In this country it is necessary, it seems to me, to maintain, in the forms of legislation, the external ceremonies of religion. What though it is sometimes desecrated, and its ministers false? What though it seems to some to be but a part of Congressional pageantry, vain, and a lie? Yet still the very form of service maintains the ascendancy of morality. Those forms are the symbols of its essential purity. Blended, in their own minds, with the sense of Congress, they themselves become vital. Destroy, sir, the external manifestations of Christianity, and you weaken its influence and endanger its vitality. You should observe, even here, sir, the form of prayer. The voice of praise should hush, for a brief moment, at regular intervals, the noise of party war, and say to the troubled waters, "peace be still."

The heaven of moral principle should lighten the whole lump of the body politic. We should be cautious lest we divide things so happily and usefully united. We should be careful lest we invite into our legislation, and adopt as rules of conduct, the philosophy of a mere human faith. No gentleman, I know, would give his vote directly or indirectly to unbinge Christianity or in any way lessen its influence. I beg not to be understood as so charging. I only mean to say that the result at which they now aim may, in my opinion, produce that effect. The politicians of France desecrated the temples of God—burned the Bibles—endowed the goddess of Reason with the attributes of Deity—and soon, very soon, the foundations of society were broken up, and anarchy reigned triumphant. The vine-clad hills and fertile plains, and crowded streets of France flowed down with blood. To a public relaxation of moral obligation, I have no doubt, may be traced those startling horrors which preceded and followed the French Revolution.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

As related by an Old Soldier.

At the battle of the Thames, a laughable incident occurred which is thus related by one who was in the engagement.

The British General had formed his men in open order, with their cannon pointed down the road by which the Americans were advancing. Gen. Harrison immediately took advantage of this, and ordered Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to charge at speed by heads of companies (as it is called) the least possible front, pass through the open intervals, and form in the rear of the British forces. This movement was brilliantly executed by the battalion under the command of Lieut. Col. Johnson—his bra-

ther, Col. Robt. M. Johnson, at the same time charging the Indians with the other battalion.

It happened that in one of the companies under James Johnson's command, there was a huge, long-legged brawny fellow, named Lamb—he weighed about 240 lbs. was a brave man, and as good humored as big as brave men proverbially are. Lamb had broken down his Kentucky horse by his great weight, and was mounted instead upon a short, stout, wild Canadian pony—from whose sides his long limbs extended almost to the ground, while his bulky frame rose high above the beast—looking not unlike an overgrown school-boy astride of a rough sheep.

When the charge was made Lamb's pony took fright and broke into a strain. Lamb pulled, until the bit broke in the animal's mouth, and all command of him was lost. The little pony stretched himself to the work, dashed out of the ranks, soon outstripped all his lie-leaders, and pushed in advance of the company. Lamb was no longer master of his horse or himself, and he was in a quandary. He rolled off he would be trampled to death by his own friends—if the horse rushed upon the British lines with him, so far ahead of the rest, he must be killed. Either way death seemed inevitable—and, to use his own expression, he thought "he'd just say something they could tell his friends in Kentucky, when they went home."

He struck both heels into the pony's flanks, and urged him to his utmost speed. On they drove, some fifty yards in front of the leading file. Lamb's gigantic person swaying from side to side, and his legs swinging in the most portentous fashion—the little Canadian "pulling foot" all he knew how, his tail a-trail, his nostrils dilated, his ears pinned back, and his shiny eyes flashing under his shaggy forelock, with all the spite and splendor of a horn devil. Just as he got within a stride or two of the British, Lamb flourished his rifle, and roared in a voice of thunder—"Clear the way, God-damn you! I'm coming."

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE STANDING-ARMY.

When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1824, the Richmond Enquirer, then edited in the service of Wm. H. Crawford—our opposition to him, *en passant*, we regard the most serious error of our political life—declared, among other grounds of objection to the Hero of New Orleans, that if elected, he would "convert the whole country into one great camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law." That paper little dreamed, then, that this monstrous attempt would be reserved for Gen. Jackson's successor, and that it would itself be the apologist and defender of its authors! We do not mean to say that the Enquirer sanctions the scheme. No; that it does not do. It says, on the contrary, that "his carefully examined" Mr. Poinsett's bill, and that it does "not approve of it." And in that single sentence we have the reason of the Enquirer's refusal to publish the bill, lest, its readers disapproving it also, might not be disposed, like the Enquirer, to confine their disapprobation to the measures but might make it reach, as it ought to do, its bold and daring projectors.

The Enquirer contented itself, for a long time, as did its echoes throughout the country, with declaring that the Whigs had conspired, from Mr. Poinsett's bill, a great humbug; to alarm the people. But the inquiry naturally arose, why does not the Enquirer publish the bill, and thus permit its friends to read and judge for themselves? To this inquiry, however, the Enquirer turned a deaf ear, and treated the querists with supercilious silence. At length, however, it is compelled to speak. The Tippecanoe Club of Richmond, at a meeting held on the 9th inst. appointed a committee of three to wait on the editor, and procure the publication in his paper "of the Report of the Secretary of War, of his plan for the re-organization of the Militia, and the President's approval of it," as an advertisement, for which the Club proffered the customary compensation. To this

request the Enquirer returns a flat refusal. It will publish Mr. Poinsett's scheme neither for "love nor money." WHY?

We ask the people why: the Enquirer refuses to publish an OFFICIAL DOCUMENT—a document prepared by one of the President's cabinet councillors—one of his official advisers—a branch of "the unit," each tongue of which is supposed to be, and justly so, the organ of communicating to the people the result of its joint conclusions! Though this scheme comes before the public as a recommendation of the Secretary of War, it is a cabinet measure—having, without question, and neither the *Globe* nor the *Enquirer* will deny it, received the sanction of the President before it was communicated to Congress, or published for the information of the people. This would have been a just inference from Gen. Jackson's celebrated doctrine of the "unity" of the cabinet, even if there were no other evidence of the President's approval of the scheme in existence. For who believes that a member of the cabinet, in habits of daily and confidential intercourse with the President, would have dared to recommend officially to Congress a plan of such wide scope, of such momentous import, involving such odious principles, and obnoxious to such vital and overwhelming objections, without submitting it to the President for his approval or rejection? Who is stupid enough to believe, that if Mr. Poinsett had assumed this fearful responsibility, he would have remained a member of the cabinet one hour after the disclosure of his atrocious assumption? Is not his retention in office conclusive proof that his plan, even if it be of his own devising, received the sanction of Mr. Van Buren? Is not the forbearance exercised towards Mr. Poinsett by the *Globe* and *Enquirer*,—a forbearance utterly irreconcilable with the assumption that he alone is responsible for this bold attempt to "convert the whole country into one great camp, and to reduce almost every thing under martial law,"—conclusive evidence that these papers know that an assault upon him would strike a higher personage?

The attempt to relieve Mr. Van Buren from the responsibility of this measure is as ridiculous as it will prove to be futile. It is true that the bill, embodying the details of this grand military scheme, was not published until some weeks after the report of the Secretary of War appeared, in which the idea of a "standing army" is equally true that the President's approval was in terms confined to the report. But we raised the alarm upon the report itself, which the President did approve, and before the details of the plan were presented to the public. Those details, in reference to which we are asked to show any evidence of the President's approval, do not change the character of the scheme itself, though they render it more obnoxious in many respects, by more clearly unmasking its despotic and oppressive principles and tendencies. It cannot be doubted that, when Mr. Poinsett submitted his report (which, be it observed, is made to the President, and by him communicated to Congress,) he had already framed his bill, in accordance therewith, and submitted that to the President likewise: for, in that report, he says, after glancing at the outlines of his gigantic conception, "the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I AM PREPARED to submit to you." Thus it seems that Mr. Poinsett, when he made his report to the President, had his bill ready. And is it probable that the President, in transmitting that report to Congress, would have said—"I cannot recommend too strongly" (mark the emphasis of the language!) "to your consideration THE PLAN submitted by that officer (Mr. Poinsett) for the organization of the militia of the United States," if he had not seen "the plan," which Mr. Poinsett said he was "prepared to submit," to him? The supposition is monstrous and incredible; and in truth, it subjects Mr. Van Buren to a reproach still severer than would follow the contrary assumption—since it places him in the unenviable attitude of "strongly recommending" a "plan," of the character of which he was profoundly ignorant! With just as much propriety might it be contended that the President does not approve of the Sub-Treasury, because he only strongly recommended that system, without knowing what might afterwards be the details of the bill suggested by his Secretary of the Treasury!

But the President did "strongly recommend" something—that cannot be denied. What was it? He himself tells us that it was "the plan" submitted by Mr. Poinsett. We will then look beyond the bill, and go back to the report, which it is admitted that the President had seen, read and approved. What is the plan, as embodied in the report? Here it is: "It is proposed to divide the United States into military districts, and to organize a militia in each district, so as to have a total of twelve thousand five hundred men ACTIVE SERVICEMEN, and four thousand equal number as a reserve. I should give an armed militia force of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the militia in defence of the country, when called upon to oppose the enemy and repel the invader. The age of the militia to be from 20 to 37; the term of service to be eight years; in the first class, and four years reserve; one-fourth part, twenty thousand men, to leave the service, every year, passing, at the conclusion of the term, into the reserve, and existing from ordinary militia duty, although at the end of the second, in the third, twenty-five thousand men to be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty five thousand FREELIBERALS, to be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all our purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals,—for, in due process of time, through the first and second classes, and be either members of the militia, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempt, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of distress or imminent peril. The manner of mustering, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed upon by law,—but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Well—the bill is nothing but an amplification of the report. So that, even if, as is ely implied, not boldly asserted, as it would be if it were true, that the President never saw the bill, yet he did "strongly recommend" the "plan" dimly shadowed forth in the report. And in that we hold him, No ingenuity, no casuistry, no special pleading, can extricate him from this position. It will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. In some respects, the report, which the President did approve, is more odious than the bill, which it is said there is no evidence (philosophical subtlety!) that he ever saw. The country is divided, there is to be a body of 12,500 men in active service, making a standing army, to all intents and purposes, if there be any meaning in the language, of 100,000 men, withdrawn from the ordinary avocations of life, taxing the treasury for their support, and forming a class of citizen soldiers having interests distinct from the mass of the people, and in process of time perhaps becoming the willing instruments of their subjection to the iron sway of some daring usurper. For not only are they to be in "active service," but they are to be "STATIONED" at convenient points, and the term "RECRUITS" is applied to them,—a term used heretofore in reference to the regular army, and never applied to a time of war to militia in active service! This language at once shocked and alarmed the public; and hence Mr. Poinsett, in his bill, absolutely modified his original "plan," which the President did see and approve, by substituting camp instruction for a term not exceeding thirty days, twice a year, for the proposition to keep them in "active service," and "stationed" at convenient points, while he studiously omitted the word "recruits" altogether!

If it be true, then, as we believe it to be otherwise, that the President had not seen the details of Mr. Poinsett's "plan," when he so "strongly recommended" the plan itself to the consideration of Congress, we conceive that his endorsement embraces principles utterly at war with the genius of our institutions and with the pursuits of our people, and which, had it not been rebuked at the outset, might have been forced upon the country, as the Sub-Treasury has well-nigh been, through the combined influence of executive patronage and party discipline, thus "converting the whole country into one great camp, and reducing almost every thing under martial law."

We have already outrun our space, however, and must conclude for the present. We shall hereafter invite public attention to other features of this monstrous scheme, which is sufficient of itself, if there were no other ground of objection to this Administration, to sink it deeper than fathom-lins has ever reached.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Cincinnati, May 6, 1860.

General Harrison came up to the city yesterday, from the North Bend, and I met him this morning at early sunrise walking through the streets of Cincinnati for health and exercise, as he always rises at day break, and is abroad with the first light of the sun. He is in excellent

health and spirits, and the news that old Virginia, the home of his fathers, is getting again upon the true Republican track, has afforded him not a little gratification. A man of Gen. Harrison's habits of life but grows harder as he grows older. A frame indurated by work and exposure may wear out, but it cannot rust out. The General, I am informed, is subject to all the requisitions upon a man's time and patience any man may expect to have who is put up for a high office in this country; but he bears all with so much equanimity and prudence, that the discharge of the new duties his position imposes upon him but seems to afford him gratification rather than annoyance. His house, which is on the great highway of the Ohio, is often visited by all the passengers of the steamboats passing—the passengers insisting upon a stop to shake hands with the old chief, and the captains generally gratifying them. This kind of congratulation, it is true, is not unpleasant, but it is a serious drawback upon a man's time who has only a farm from which to earn his livelihood.

One of the worst and most contemptible annoyances, however, that is ever played off upon a public man, is, I am informed, now put upon Gen. Harrison by some of the party in power, underlings though, I presume, for whom the party ought not to be accountable, though the act is an indication of the spirit within. Anonymous letters addressed to him, bundles even, taxed with heavy postage, come to "North Bend," "Cleveland," and "Cincinnati," in which there are often insults and abuse, and, not infrequently, the most impudent questions put, as to what he thinks of the most ridiculous things in the world, which have no possible connexion with politics or government. If all even of the letters which assume to have names to them could be answered, it would take the whole surplus produce of his farm to pay the salaries of secretaries to answer them, for it is impossible for the General, unless he abandons the plough and the field, (and even then impossible,) to do it.

SIGNS IN ALABAMA.

The following copy of a letter has been communicated to the editor of the Baltimore Pilot, as giving an indication of the signs of the times in a portion of Alabama:

Lafayette, Chambers, Ala. May 5, 1860

The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis:

Sir: Among the 283 documents forwarded by you to this post office by this evening's mail, I find one for myself, which I herewith enclose back (numbers have done likewise) to you. If you intend to make political capital of these documents for the party in power, your purpose will prove abortive. The watchword throughout your district is Harrison, Tyler and Reform; indeed, sir, it is the battle cry from the hill tops and valleys throughout the whole state. I regret, sir, that you have thus perverted the franking privilege to a purpose so ignominious. When I reflect how gallantly you led, a few years ago, the glorious minority in this state, who had planted themselves on the ramparts of the constitution, ready to peril their all to preserve it, I must think that your advocacy of the party in power, comes now with an ill grace. I then laid the flatteringunction to my soul that we had a champion, who, in every emergency, would stand by us, unswayed by power, and unseduced by the trappings of office; for I then believed you honest, faithful and patriotic. But where now do we find you? Behold your standard reared in the enemy's camp, and you doing battle in the front rank of those whom you taught us to war to the hill. Yet rest assured, that whatever may be your tergiversations, we continue where you left us, firmly grounded in the true political faith. The same banner floats over us. The same indomitable spirit fires our bosoms and urges us to rescue if possible the tattered constitution of our country from its ruthless spoilers. The State Rights party of your district stand steadfast, fixed and immovable, as you will find, when too late, with the lightning and discomfitment, when the

election in November will speak in language (which they must) not to be mistaken, telling the death-knell of your political existence. Could you expect to be otherwise, when you have unflagged with a party who have the effrontery to proclaim that "in the victory before the spoils," who have flung upon the country the abominable doctrine of the "expenditures to triple that of the younger Adams, and whose maladministration has, in the eloquent language of an ex-senator of Georgia, caused more grey hairs to be on our young Republic than should have grown there for centuries."

Permit me, sir, to say that, if you expect any favor from this quarter, you will find yourself woefully deceived. The people of Chambers are sound to the core. The spirit of inquiry is abroad in our land; the energies of an outraged, injured and ruined, but determined people are aroused; their newly weakened powers will be crowned with success, the herald writing to us on the wall, and the millions of power are even quaking with dread in anticipation of the well-earned retribution about to be made, portending good to them. "And it will be a retribution only to understand the report." When, sir, you come to reflect upon what you were a short time since, the bold, intrepid, fearless defender of State Rights and state remedies, the head and front of that high-toned, patriotic band, that rallied around you, whose motto was "their country, their whole country, and nothing but their country," casting your eye at the same time around upon the wide spread desolation which meets you at every glance, a great and glorious republic completely prostrated, by the Goths and Vandals, that have preyed upon it for the last ten years, and hearing in mind that you have coalesced with that very party, the supple tool to do its dirty work, aiding to pull down and desecrate the liberties of your country, your feelings must be any thing but enviable, and well indeed may your former friends exclaim, "how has the mighty fallen!" How soon has the dust of gold lost its lustre!

It is a fact worthy of remark, that, hot as politics are in this part of the country, the personal and military character of General Harrison is let alone. Here, as elsewhere, they began with "the coward" and "the granny." But it worked fatally for the cause of these words. The rule, now, of the administration electioneering, is to "sacrifice as possible" about General Harrison. As I write, the tide of the spirit hereabout, I was curious to strike by some anecdotes of an Irishman, a colony near here, who is a Van Buren man, but who served with General Harrison at the Thames and elsewhere. When any of his political friends call General Harrison "a coward," he thrashes them without the least ceremony, unless they take it back, and say they are sorry, and the consequence has been that he has had some half dozen hard fights—so that the probability is his own party will beat him into Harrisonism before the election comes round.

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THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The number of the "Emancipator" of Friday last has reached our hands, in which we find the following political notice:

"Anti-Slavery Nomination."—To place their names at the disposal of the friends of Human Rights and Equal Laws for the ensuing Presidential canvass, we hope all anti-slavery papers will place the liberty ticket in a conspicuous part of their columns."

From an account of the late proceedings of the "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," in the same paper, we find that a resolution was adopted declaring that, as abolitionists, the members of this society "cannot give any countenance to the election of Martin Van Buren or William Henry Harrison as the Presidency of the United States."

We find that this society, professing equal hostility to Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison, has yet travelled out of its way to express its particular disapprobation of "the eulogy bestowed upon Wm. Henry Harrison by the Hon. William Slade at the conclusion of his speech in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia." Such exhibitions of an intolerant spirit, that will brook no shade of opinion variant from its own, are not likely to add to the numbers, or strengthen the cause, of this American and Foreign Society. Nat. Intell.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

List of Visitors invited to attend the annual examination of Cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June:

R. H. Gardner, Esq. of Maine.
Samuel A. Turner, Esq. of Mass.
Isaac F. Redfield, Esq. of Vermont.
Richard P. Thompson, Esq. of N. J.
Gen. B. Trolinger, of North Carolina.
Col. S. Rockwell, of Georgia.
Gen. Joseph Deane, of Kentucky.
Gen. J. Medary, of Ohio.
Professor D. Reid, of Ohio.
Hon. Amos Lane, of Indiana.
Dr. James Hagan, of Mississippi.
Gen. Joseph W. Brown, of Michigan.
Gen. Leigh Reed, of Florida.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Underwood, of N. Y.
Com. Charles Morris, of U. S. Navy.
Dr. T. Lawson, Surgeon General U. S. A.
Gen. N. Towson, Paymaster General U. S. A.

Sporious Coin.—We learn that a resemblance was lately made in a mercantile house in this city, from Arkansas, which embraced a small amount in coin, consisting of doubloons and half eagles, the whole of which, upon examination, proved to be counterfeit. As the simulating party had beyond doubt been imposed upon by some sharper, there is reason to apprehend that an examination on these coins, and probably a large one, has been made in the West. Baltimore Assessor.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

FEDERALISM.

The dying effort of the Tories seems to be, to identify the Whig party with the old Federal party. To effect this, the columns of their papers groan, week after week, with misrepresentations, garbled extracts, and manufactured speeches. The best North Carolinian having chosen to impute to the Observers some of these federal or monarchical doctrines, as avowed in what purports to be a speech of Alexander Hamilton, it is our duty to declare, that the Carolinian well knows that we have never advocated any such doctrine; and we cannot be charged with entertaining such without a violation of every principle of truth and justice.

But where does the Carolinian find such a speech of Alexander Hamilton? It professes to be a speech delivered in that debate on the adoption of the constitution of the United States. Now it is well known that that Convention sat with closed doors, and that consequently no account of the debates was published at the time. Since the death of Gen. Hamilton, which took place in 1804, several versions of those debates have been published, from the notes, or memory, of members of that body. Gen. Hamilton therefore, who, even during his life time, was the subject of gross misrepresentation, probably never had an opportunity of affirming or denying the language imputed to him. His whole life contradicts it! In 1774, at the age of 17, Alexander Hamilton was one of those poets which held and ably asserted the violated rights of the American colonies. In 1775, when hostilities broke out, he entered the American army. He now became one of Gen. Washington's family, as his aid and confidential friend. He maintained that most honorable, difficult, and dangerous relation, till the close of the war; was a participant in all of Washington's glorious achievements, including that final one, the siege of York and capture of Cornwallis. He was a member of the Convention which framed the National Constitution, and through he is represented by the Carolinian as advocating monarchical distinctions, he was the principal author of the Federalist, a series of essays, the object of which was to secure the ratification of the Constitution as it was adopted! It was his great influence and prodigious talents, exerted in the New York Convention, that induced that body to ratify the Constitution, and come into the Union. President Washington's first Cabinet. And when, after Washington's retirement to private life, he was again called on to take the command of the army, as Lieut. Gen. in 1798, to repel the aggressions of France, he selected Alexander Hamilton as his second in command. On the death of Washington, Hamilton succeeded him as commander in chief! Finally, he met his death at the hands of the traitor Aaron Burr.

Such is a brief enumeration of the services of Alexander Hamilton, one of the greatest men and most devoted patriots whom this country has ever sheltered. It suits the purposes of the present Tory party, as doubtless it did of the Tory party of the revolution, to represent him in an odious light before the country. The public cannot fail to draw a parallel between his services and those of his revilers, especially when those revilers cherish and sustain in their ranks a man (C. J. Ingersoll), who, even in these latter days, declared "that if he had lived in the time of the revolution, he would have been a Tory!" Ingersoll, in the estimation of the Tory party, is worthy of all praise; whilst Hamilton, who greatly aided to achieve our liberties, and then to perpetuate them by procuring the adoption of the Constitution, is denounced as unworthy of respect! To have enjoyed the confidence of Washington, one might well be content to receive the abuse of the Tories.

We are no Federalist, and never have been, but that is no reason why we should revile those who were, but who at the same time, were patriots and statesmen, perilling their lives and fortunes in defence of the liberties of their country. The old Federal party, as is well known, was long ago dissolved; and it is perfectly notorious, that its members now belong to both the present parties. If there be any party, Federal in its principles and practices, now in this country, it is unquestionably the Administration party, which is laboring with all its might to strengthen the power of the President. It is full of professions of democracy, but its actions are so strong a Federal tendency, that the President has even dared to represent himself as forming "a component part of the Legislature," contrary to the express provisions of the constitution, which declares, that "ALL Legislative powers shall be vested in Congress." With a participation in

the legislation of Congress; with a veto on its acts; with entire control of the Treasury and command in chief of the army and navy, we could not well have a stronger government. The Queen of England is not stronger.

From the Albany Journal.

The whole history of Van Burenism will seem apocryphal to posterity. Such an unbroken series of experiments upon popular credulity the world has never before witnessed. The art of governing mankind by deceiving them, has been practiced to a greater extent by the federal ministry at Washington than it was ever before carried by the most profligate Government under Heaven. There is not one solitary profession made by these promise breakers to gain power, that they have not aggravated. There is not a remedy proposed that has been applied. They have been constant in nothing but duplicity—true to nothing except their own base interests.

There is no surer index to the character of a Government than the condition of the people. While the administration of our national affairs was conducted by faithful, capable and honest statesmen, the country was prosperous and happy. The National Debt was paid off, and a surplus of forty millions of dollars accumulated in the Treasury. But no sooner was Van Burenism introduced into our councils than the country commenced sinking. The surplus vanished, and the foundation of a new national debt was laid. Calamity and misdeeds have settled down upon all classes and all interests. The Roman Triumvirs did not hesitate to make a reciprocal sacrifice of their best friends to each other's animosity, to preserve a detestable union among themselves. It remained for Van Buren, Calhoun and Benton, to copy and blacken the example, by sacrificing the happiness of a whole people for a similar object.

It is time that the Administration which has exercised unlimited power for ten years, and produced nothing but misery and distress, should cease.

GOOD HUMOR AND NOT BAD SENSE.

The Boundary.—The Montreal Courier, after copying a paragraph in which the New York Commercial Advertiser furnished a reference to the proof of a proposition by Great Britain to buy the disputed territory in 1814, discourses as follows:

"It is very true we did make the institution unceremoniously, as stated by the Courier, but let us not forget. We were thinking of Maine and the United States, and the year 1814, when the only kind of negotiation going on between us and our neighbors was that of *la main forte et dure*. We forgot all about Ghent, the Commercial has turned our flank, and *saute qui peut* is the word. *Fugimus—Abnegatulumus*."

"We regret not having a file of the Commercial, nor do we believe there is one in Canada. We therefore cannot satisfy ourselves exactly, but we will take it for granted that the assurance of the Commercial is fact. Taking it for granted, then, that our Commissioners at Ghent, in the year 1814, did propose to purchase the "disputed territory" from the United States, we may say they could have known nothing about the merits of the question. Our Commissioners are not, generally, men of business; they are above their business; and this is the reason why that poor plucked goose—John Bull—has, through the proxies he silly gives to such people, made so many exceedingly foolish bargains. Not being men of business, we presume it is beneath their dignity to plunge in *medias res*, and make themselves conversant with the North-eastern boundary question."

"However, John Bull now understands the question. The only proposition that can now be made to our neighbors is, to submit the matter to arbitration. There is Louis Philippe. He is a man of business, notwithstanding he is a King. He is too sensible a person to stand upon such a quagmire or quicksand as dignity. Let him be umpire. He is a man of honor, and will see justice done. Or, we should like to adopt the suggestion of our contemporary, and submit the case to a jury of twelve gentlemen chosen from France or Germany, and have it argued before them as a suit at law. But we protest against submitting it to such people as the Emperors and Kings of the continent, saving and excepting Louis Philippe. They have too great conceits of themselves, and would, probably, turn the labor over to their grand chamberlains, grand falconers, or some other grand people."

"Any thing, however, but war, if it can be avoided. War is an exceedingly stupid thing."

Address to the people of New York.—The Whig members of the N. York legislature have published an address to the people of the state, setting forth a general view of what has been done during the session, and containing some political allusions to the present state of the country and the policy of the National Government. The following extract from the address gives a brief summary of those dis-

ters which have consumed the United States, as measures of the destructive measures have been persistently pursued by the Government:

"A crippled commerce—internal trade languishing—agriculture discharging their hands from the products of agriculture at the lowest prices—mechanics without employment; money scarce and kept in circulation by well founded suspicions of the hostile measures of Government—the currency left us, deranged and depreciated by war upon credit so wantonly we for years—many of the most institutions compelled by same to suspend specie payments, and residues obliged to restrict themselves in order to save themselves in ruin—public works of internal improvement—the laborers dismissed without the means of support and prospect of employment—indian in all its departments baffled, heartened and unworward—the use of property and the wages of labor depreciated—the Federal Government incurring a debt to defray its daily expenses—three expenses such to an amount far beyond all former example—the treasures of the nation wasted, and the lives of her best sons ingloriously sacrificed in a swamp of Florida—the vast amount of the present suffering, aggravated by dismay at beholding the obsequy with which fresh experiments are forced upon a people that have rejected and denounced them."

MR. CALHOUN'S OPINIONS.

From the Charleston Courier.

In 1835, the whig of Maryland achieved a glorious victory under the Harrison flag. In consequence the whig gave a grand festival. Among a large number of distinguished gentlemen, Mr. Calhoun was invited to attend; to which invitation he sent the following letter:

"For Hill, 4th Nov. 1835."

"Gentlemen.—The mail of yesterday brought me your note of the 31st ult., inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, to attend the festival to be given on the 11th inst. in honor of the late triumph in Maryland, by those opposed to the Executive nominees. The great distance and the shortness of the time, put it out of my power to attend. No one can look with greater alarm than I do, on the attempt of the Chief Magistrate to appoint his successor. Should it succeed, open and undisguised as it is, resting, as it almost exclusively does, on the assumed subservience of the nominees to the will of the President, without those high qualifications and services which are essential to command the duties of the high office to which he aspires, it would afford conclusive proof of the consummation of executive usurpation over the other departments of the government, and the constitution and liberty of the people."

"Entertaining these views, I regard with pleasure the decided victory achieved by Maryland in the late election, over the President's nominee, and, of course, over Executive dictation. It is the more honorable to the state, placed as she is so near the focus of influence and corruption, while others more remote and less exposed, have yielded such ready obedience to the rod of power. Her victory cannot but have an important bearing in deciding the present struggle between the cause of liberty; but a regard to truth compels me to say, that, in my opinion, whatever may be the result of the impending contest between the people and the President, the time must come, and that far sooner than it is anticipated, when Executive influence and power will forever silence the popular voice, unless, indeed, the friends of liberty and free institutions shall zealously and honestly unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the Executive department of the government, and placed the country in its present dangerous condition. They may be almost traced to the same origin, the fiscal section of the Government."

"While millions of millions are heaped up in the treasury, beyond the expenditure of this, the most extravagant of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to serve the caprice of the century, and to be used in one grand and compact band all in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good; and attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption, must end in disappointment and failure."

A real Log Cabin, and no mistake.

The frequenters of the market square have been highly amused since Tuesday morning, by the sight of a veritable "Log Cabin" in miniature, perched in all the glory of its lofty elevation on the top of the South gable of the Market House. Neither Whig or Democrat can restrain their mirth at the exhibition of this piece of ingenious and harmless waggery. A more choice specimen of a real Virginia log cabin we never saw. The whole edifice is in perfect character and keeping. There is the wooden chimney jutting out from the body of the edifice, and characteristically wanting about one third of its height from the ground—on the roof-tree—the red mud "pointing" of the "wooden wall"—the earring to the lamb, inviting to inward hospitality by its hanging at full length outside of the door, at

the bottom of which by the bye, is not a nice little entrance for the "cat" to pass out and in "by night as well as by day." Then there is the everlasting shelf under the little square loop hole of a window, on which sits a pail of cool water just "up" from the "Gum" spring, while a nice "gourd" hangs ready on a "peg" for the convenience of the "thirsty." On the other side of the door is a barrel of "hard cider" for those who will "take something a little stronger than water." Nothing is wanting to make the whole thing a picture of real life, except a small streak of blue smoke curling out of the chimney, and three or four merry urchins in their shirt tails clinging around the cider cask and sucking out its contents by the aid of ropy straw syphons. Whoever the waggish architect of the log cabin may be, he deserves the thanks of the community, for he has driven away more "blue devils" in a day than the political "dolefuls" of both parties can manufacture in a moon.

Virginia Star.

Honors J. Lewis, the absconding Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has been arrested in Paris, and the greater part of the stolen property recovered from him. General Cass, the American Minister in France, was active in aiding the stockholders of the bank in arresting him.

Why has the Administration never directed the same Gen. Cass to have Sweet-wheat arrested? He has been living openly in Paris, but has never been molested. Is there not reason to suppose that the Administration did not dare to arrest him, lest he should talk?

Fayetteville Observer.

A subscription paper has been presented to each of the Clerks in the General Post Office Department drawing a salary of a certain amount; and they have been requested to put down their names for six copies of the Extra Globe at five dollars! Every body is aware that although this modest application is quietly made as a request, it will operate as a mandate, to be disobeyed at the peril of dismissal from office. The same system will be pursued towards all the officers and agents of Government throughout the land. A general tax is to be levied to increase the resources of the paper, and pay for the services of an ex-member of the Cabinet.

A Virginia Van Buren paper imputes the success of the Whigs of that state at the late election to the publication of the Life of Harrison. Very probable. The life of that good man is the best argument in his favor, and we have no doubt that wherever it is known it will secure to him a majority at the fall election.

Tippecanoe Club.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Whigs was held at French's Hotel on Saturday evening for the purpose of forming a "Tippecanoe Club." We have no official account of committee for organizing the Club, and making arrangements for its accommodation, was appointed. We may look out in a few days for a spacious "Log Cabin" provided with a "Hoghead of Hard Cider" in some convenient location. If our ancient Democratic brethren of Petersburg don't stir their stumps a little more actively, the Tippecanoe boys will "row them up Salt River" next November. The wind blows that way pretty strongly already.

Virginia Star.

Mormonism.—When the Mormons first broached their new doctrine, every body laughed at them and ridiculed their faith. They were persecuted also, with persecution, and in some instances with cruelty, and even death. In Missouri, for instance, they were literally hunted down as wild beasts. But they seem to have gone on increasing in numbers, notwithstanding all their sufferings. Driven out of Missouri, they have collected in great numbers at a place they have christened Nauvoo, in Illinois, where they are daily receiving numerous accessions of families and individuals. They have erected about 300 houses there since October last. They had 3000 disciples collected at a recent conference at Nauvoo.

During the last ten years, the United States are said to have imported \$84,000,000 worth of iron, chiefly from England.

Brandon Bank paper is quoted in the Vicksburg Sentinel of the 5th, as worth five cents on the dollar.

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, May 15.

General Armistead has ordered a concentration of 900 men at Port King on the 25th of this month. They will be composed of footmen and horsemen, and operate in divisions of 100 each, independent of each other, in the enemy's country. The season for gathering grain is near at hand, as well as assemblages for their green corn dances, when preparations for war and a relation of their enterprises strengthen them to renewed efforts in their aggressions on the whites. Should these scouts, now charged with the duty of hunting for the enemy, come upon them, we may hope for results differing at least from those which have been had for the last twelve months. If the enemy shall have dispersed into small parties, a great and valuable gain will be effected in the destruction of his planting grounds, and he will learn with trembling that, though he has sown in quiet, he shall not reap in

security. General Armistead has taken hold of affairs in Florida with a vigorous hand.

Appalachicola, May 10.

More Murders by the Indians.—By the steamer Hyperion, Captain Churchill, which arrived last evening, we have received the melancholy intelligence of the murder of three more families by the Indians, since that of Mr. McLane, noticed in yesterday's paper. The name, however, of but one has been ascertained by us, that of Mr. Lamb, about eight miles from Blountstown, and within a few miles of a military post. They attacked his house on Friday evening, and shot him while endeavoring to escape. There were in the house, at the time of the attack, several other persons, two of whom were severely wounded. After they had killed and driven from their homes the family, they pillaged the house, and set on fire the dwelling, together with several out-houses.

The other families that were attacked lived in the neighborhood, several of whom were killed, but we have not been able to learn their names.

The Indians which committed these depredations are said to number about fifty or sixty, and conceal themselves in the hammocks between the Appalachicola river and Tallahassee until a favorable opportunity offers for them to commit such like deeds.

This forms the fourth family which has been murdered in that vicinity since the 23d ultimo, and it is time some steps were taken to prevent them in future.

Gazette.

From the Natchez Courier of May 11.

People are leaving Natchez every hour, and by midnight, if the present spirit prevails, we shall have little else than a ruined, deserted city.

The wounded of the storm are all under good attention, and if medical aid and skill can accomplish their recovery, they will soon be upon their feet in the "God-like attitude of man." Dr. Pollard has under his charge about twenty-five, and other physicians of the city have wounded cases to the number of fifty or sixty.

The Mississippi is rising! rising! rising!—and the lowlands will, this summer, know nothing but ruin! ruin! ruin! The very elements seem to conspire against us. Amid it all, let our conduct be prudent, our language reverential.

We refrain from publishing any estimate of the loss of life and property by the tornado of Thursday; both are incalculable; and figures, though honorable to store, cannot now rate the amount of loss or the blighted condition of Natchez. Should a rain and a wind come upon us in a few days, every building still standing on our streets will sink to the earth, and all the city will be no better than a heap of ruins.

Much damage was done by the storm of Thursday to the farms and villages of Hinds, Madison, Holmes, and Rankin counties. The crops of cotton, corn, &c., were injured up to 15 or 20 per cent. It is impossible to get a list of their names just now, as nearly all of them were strangers. We will furnish full particulars in the Weekly Courier, which will, if possible, be published next Thursday or Friday.

Execution.—On Friday last, at Statesville, John Hoover suffered the heavy penalty of the law, for a murder committed upon one of his own slaves. The girl was killed and buried before suspicion was aroused; but the secrecy employed, together with other circumstances, caused his neighbors to investigate the matter. The Coroner's examination led to the imprisonment of the murderer, and a judicial investigation fixed the guilt upon him. Hoover was a man of considerable property, and made every effort to escape the vengeance of the laws, but neither his money nor his friends could shield him from the gallows.

Lincoln Banner.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company was held in this city yesterday. S. S. Downey, esq. of Granville, presided, and W. R. Gales was appointed Secretary.

Two reports, of great interest, and drawn up with marked ability, were submitted from the directory of the road, through Mr. Mordecai, and from the chief engineer, C. F. M. Garnett, esq. We shall have the pleasure of laying them both before our readers.

Considering the difficulties the company have had to encounter, its prospects are more encouraging than we had hoped. The average monthly receipts, estimating the whole road to have been in operation for eleven months, have amounted to more than \$7,000 per month.

The following officers of the company were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Gen. S. F. Patterson, President; Duncan Cameron, George W. Mordecai, Dr. Joseph W. Hawkins, Col. William Roberts, and William Boylan, Directors.

Raleigh Register.

From the Raleigh Register.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURERS.

A Convention of all who are interested in the Manufacturing business in this state, is proposed to be held in this city, on the 13th day of June prox. for the purpose of arranging the Domestic Market of Cotton Yarns, and to take such steps as may be deemed of importance in circulating information calculated to show the usefulness and propriety of a more extensive operation. All papers friendly to the cause will please to notice the above.

Raleigh, N. Y. 25th, 1850.

MILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 4.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates to represent the county of Orange in the next Legislature:

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

Senate.—Hon. Willis P. Mangum.
Commons.—William A. Graham, esq.
Nathaniel I. King, esq.
Col. James Graham, Jr. esq.
Dr. Michael W. Holt.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Senate.—Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons.—Col. John Stockard,
Gen. Benjamin Trolinger,
Cadwalader Jones, Jr. esq.
Col. William Horner.

We are authorized to announce James C. Turrentine, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff.

Upon giving place to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in this place last week, we have no desire to make any remarks, except as to the objections raised against the election of Gen. Harrison. In relation to these we feel constrained to say a few words.

The first objection we consider perfectly neutralized by the conclusion. By that it is shown that Gen. Harrison is unwilling to do any thing in relation to the question of slavery, unless it can be done "with the consent of the states holding the slaves." In common with Thomas Jefferson, and many other eminent gentlemen of the South, he considered slavery an evil, and was willing to use all constitutional and legal means to reduce it; but his vote on the Missouri question, and other occasions in which the peculiar interests of the South were deeply involved, are guaranteed to us that these rights will always be duly respected by him. In the cases here referred to, his acts strongly contrast with the opposite course of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren's votes on all these occasions were against the south; Gen. Harrison voted with the South. But Gen. Harrison has gone farther; he has on several occasions strongly rebuked the fanaticism of the Abolitionists. In his speech at Vincennes, he pronounced their measures to be "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional;" and in a speech delivered on the 4th of July, 1838, he spoke in still stronger language.

"The schemes of the Abolitionists," said he, "are fraught with horrors upon which an incarnate devil alone could look with approbation." These expressions were made openly, among the people of non-slaveholding states. Has Mr. Van Buren ever thus openly expressed his disapprobation of the movements of the Abolitionists? Gen. Harrison denies the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, except with the consent of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and of the people of the district; it is therefore fair to presume that he would veto any law conflicting with this opinion. Mr. Van Buren acknowledges the absolute power of Congress in this particular, but considers its exercise to be inexpedient at the present time, and has pledged himself "to veto a bill for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia." Comparing these views, in connection with the acts of the two individuals, it would seem, if there be any difference, that the interests of the South can with the most safety be placed in the keeping of Gen. Harrison.

Of the second objection we know nothing; this is the first time that we ever heard that Gen. Harrison took any part in "planting the anti-masonic standard." The third objection has long been known to be an exploded falsehood. Gen. Harrison was in favor of a moderate tariff; but so was Gen. Jackson; and Mr. Van Buren went as far as either of them, for he voted for the highest tariff ever imposed in this country. But the expression of Gen. Harrison has been totally perverted. It was said by Mr. James M. Garnett of Va. in an agricultural address, that the effect of the tariff would be to "cause the grass to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." In allusion to this expression, Gen. Harrison said, also in an agricultural address, in 1831, that if such were really its effects, "he would instantly give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." Though his portion of the country might be benefited by a protective tariff, yet he was sure they did not desire to profit by any measure that would be injurious to

